

Wanted Immediately,
A T this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business. None need apply unless satisfactory reference can be given as to character, &c., and about 16 years of age.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, August 17th, 1855.
For Ferry and Whitbourn Railway.

A public meeting largely and respectfully attended was held on Tuesday last the 7th inst., at Plunk's Hotel, Uxbridge, in reference to this road. John Cameron, Esq., of Toronto, was called to the Chair, and Mr. T. Nixon requested to act as secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and then called upon the secretary to read the Act of Incorporation.

John Cotton, Esq., of Toronto, was then called upon to address the meeting. After some remarks which we did not hear, owing to the meeting having been organized before we entered the room, he stated the resources from which the company expected the Stock to be taken was very great. Toronto would in all probability, take a large amount—and many members of the Corporation had already intimated to him their willingness to do so. This would have great weight abroad, for Toronto Debentures stood high. When Simcoe took Stock in the Northern Railroad, many thought it would almost beggar the County by enormous taxation; but the increase in property made such a difference, that it is hardly perceptible. In fact the actual tax levied on the Northern Railroad Company, as it passes through the County, pays the interest of the money subscribed. The City of Toronto, too, now begins to feel the benefit of the Railroad. When they first voted to take Stock in the Simcoe and Huron line, he was among the number who thought the Corporation were throwing away their money; but now he was sorry they had not £200,000 worth of stock in it. The increase in business and the increase in property made such a difference that the extra taxes were hardly felt. There were two or three modes by which the road could be built, that he would suggest. Let the township through which the road passes raise the money upon debentures, so as to allow the Northern Railroad Company to construct the work; or, let the Townships build the road, and lease it to the Northern Company at a fair sum. The total cost would be about £175,000—the interest on which would be about £10,000. Let the Ontario Simcoe and Huron Company have the use of the road for that sum. The Townships then would only have to pay the principal; after it was paid, the interest could go toward Municipal affairs. The taxes would be a little higher; but not so much as to make any material difference; for as soon as the road got into operation, timber land would be cleared, and the resources of municipal revenue increased. He thought that Toronto City would take £50,000 of Stock. Mr. Cotton then spoke of the advantages to the farming community, by having a market East and West. It now cost 12s 6d per thousand feet, to get lumber delivered from Uxbridge to the lake;—then it could be delivered for about one-third that sum. Bell Ewart was situated about double the distance from Toronto that Uxbridge was, and lumber was delivered for 6s 3d from that place—just half what it cost the people of this neighborhood now. Mr. Cotton concluded his remarks, by expressing a hope that he should see the work in operation long before the time expired in the charter.

The Chairman said he hoped there were none present as much terrified as the people of Toronto were when the Northern Railroad was first spoken of. Cabmen, Carters and Porters thought they would have very little to do after the line became in operation, and even many merchants thought it would be a ruinous business to them. During the time the first meeting was held, some went about the town and collected a number of the roadies, to break up the meeting. Most of them since, however, had come to their senses, and one man actually made a gratuitous donation of £5 shortly after, and acknowledged his error. The Chairman then gave an opportunity for any person to speak who felt so disposed.

Mr. Bolster then addressed the meeting. He as an individual was as desirous of seeing a road as any person present, and a short time since when there was an effort made to build a road to Whitchurch, he looked forward with pleasure in anticipation of seeing a Railroad built; but these hopes were blasted. Then again he hoped in the one now spoken of; but he was sorry to say it appeared to him to wear the same appearance the Whitchurch road did—got up on purpose to enable landed property holders to make a good speculation. The impression was abroad here, that the parties mostly interested, had another object in view, and he had hoped to hear something to-day that would convince him otherwise, but had not. He was indeed astonished to think that men of business capabilities, had not come out here with something else besides mere speculations. For his part he felt satisfied if the farmers of this neighborhood had the road built they must put their shoulder to the wheel. The whole affair looked to him like a mere speculation.

Joseph Hartman, Esq., next addressed the meeting. He thought Mr. Bolster had not read the charter; for there certainly was not as many bug-bears as he appeared to think, or

as much room for speculation. It was too late in the day, now, to get up and argue the advantages and profits of Railways; but many who had not lived very near a Railroad would be apt to come to erroneous conclusions. Admitting that the parties interested wanted to speculate there is very little room for it. First, the capital stock is £250,000; but before any stockholder could vote he must pay into some clattered bank 10 per cent upon all the stock he takes, and before the first stroke is made, or the first sod turned £175,000 must be thus taken up, and the 10 per cent paid thereon. Not much chance for speculation here; for the charter also expressly provides that this cannot be taken out, unless for the purpose of the company. Now if some £20,000 was paid into a bank it is not at all likely that the company would let their Keep it, and turn round and smoke their pipes over it—this is altogether unreasonable. The only question raised by Mr. Bolster was want of security; but he thought the charter was binding enough to furnish security. There had been so much humbugging in procuring Railway Charters during the past few years, that he had made up his mind to make this one as stringent as possible. Mr. Hartman then spoke of the advantage to the farmer—of the convenience afforded in getting to a first-rate market—and the quantity of different kinds of farm produce they would be enabled to take to market, to what they can now—and, also, of the rise in value of their landed property. Farms to be sold, that would scarcely bring £8 per acre along the vicinity of the Northern Road, when first built would now bring from £15 to £20—so great was the difference about £5 and 6s 3d, while in Toronto it would bring from \$4 to \$6. If then adverted to the advantage of the Chicago market for lumber, &c., and of the easy mode of transit. He also referred to the manner in which farmers in that section of country were curtailed in selling farming produce. The distance was so great to market that it would not pay to take anything but wheat and a few other staple productions; but if the Railway was in operation they would realize a handsome profit by raising all sorts of fruits and vegetables, and this would add materially to the income of a farmer during the year.

After a few remarks by the Chairman, Mr. Cotton Mr. Bolster and Mr. Nixon, a resolution was proposed by Mr. Plunk, seconded by Mr. Widdifield, and carried unanimously, to the effect, that the meeting pledges itself to use every exertion to promote the establishment of the road.

The meeting then adjourned; after which the Provincial Directors organized, and steps were taken for the opening of the Stock Books, &c., and a committee composed of Messrs. Cameron and Hartman appointed to confer with the Directors of the Northern Railroad, to see what arrangements could be made. They then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Since the above was in type, we have learned that the conference with the O. S. & N. Rail Road Company, by the committee, was of the most satisfactory character.

The meeting being over and supper despatched, the party that left Newmarket concluded on returning home immediately. Accordingly, between six and seven p. m., the carriages were got ready and headed by Mr. Hewitt's omnibus the whole company set off with merry hearts. My time we had got half-way through the long woods between Uxbridge Village and the 8th concession of Whitchurch however, it became so dark as to be utterly impossible to discern any object two feet distant. There had been considerable rain which made the road—at any time horribly bad—almost impassable; then take into consideration the crookedness of the road and deep holes, of all new bush roads, and the danger of running in contact with stumps, old logs, trees, &c., and our readers may be able to form some thing of an idea of the dilemma in which this company were placed. About every three or four rods, for the distance of three or four miles some one of the drivers would be crying out for assistance or requesting the rest to wait until he found the road. If ever a party of men desired to be comfortably sitting in a railroad car, and travelling at the rate of 30 or 40 miles an hour towards home, this company did. Fortunately, however all got through safe and sound without any serious accident; but a number of the party vowed they never would again travel the Uxbridge woods of a dark, unless driven to it through force of circumstances. For our own part, we resolved to give the Township Councils of Whitchurch and Uxbridge the benefit of a paragraph on the necessity of widening and repairing the roads, or rather "stirring up their pure minds by way of remembrance." Perhaps they will take the hint from what we have already written.

Magistrate's Court.

On Monday morning last a Magistrate's Court was opened in the Court House, Newmarket, to investigate a case of stabbing, perpetrated by Alexander McKinley on the person of Joseph Cherry. The following depositions were made at the trial; and in reading them over there is one fact should be borne in mind by the reader, and that is—however strong the evidence may appear, there is another side to the story; and although the case looks black, we should put as favorable a construction upon the matter

as possible, until the whole affair has been heard in the highest court. McKinley says that all he did was done in self defence. From the evidence adduced this statement is questionable; however, it may be so.

Joseph Cherry, sworn.—Went into McKinley's house on the afternoon of the 11th inst., in company with several others, and called for something to drink, as he had done on former occasions; but when he took up the decanter, McKinley told him to put it down again. Dependent told him would when he got a drink. McKinley thereupon took a cast iron boot-jack and struck at him, but the blow was warded off by another man, failing in this he (McKinley) seized a tumbler and made an effort to throw it at Cherry, at the same time ordering him out of the house. Cherry said he would go when he got ready; and while McKinley held the glass in his hand to throw at him, Cherry ran against and pushed him over to prevent being struck by the tumbler. McKinley then went behind the counter of the bar, got a large knife, came round and stabbed him (Cherry) in the shoulder, immediately above the collar-bone.

Cross-Examined.—Did not knock McKinley over but once. Had no recollection of using a chair or threatening.

John Steers sworn.—He was one of the company that went into McKinley's along with Cherry, at the time in question. The decanter and glasses were handed down; but because Cherry was a little too long about drinking, McKinley snatched the decanter away from him. This caused a scuffle between the two parties, such as scratching, &c., across the counter, during which, McKinley went to the other end of the bar and picked up a cast iron boot-jack, with which he aimed a blow at Cherry, but was warded off by dependent, who received it on the arm. After this another scuffle ensued in which Cherry pushed McKinley through a side-door into another room. Neither party struck the other to his recollection. McKinley then came out from the room with something like a crooked piece of iron which looked rusty and placed it behind the counter. Dependent then thought there was trouble ahead and he urged Cherry to leave the house with him, and suiting the action to the word, he himself started. All left with the exception of Cherry, and as he did not come, dependent went back to see what was keeping him; on his return he saw McKinley strike at him two or three times with a knife, the blade of which was from four to five inches long and about one inch broad. Dependent then forced Cherry out of the house, and on showing him the blood, he went to J. S. Wilkin's blacksmith-shop, to try and stop the bleeding.

Cross questioned.—No believed, from conversation he had heard with both parties, they were not very good friends. McKinley regretted, after the deed was done, it was not done more effectually,—this expression was, "he (McKinley) was sorry he had not cut his throat into h—ll, so that the country would have been rid of such a bad man."

Robert Swires and John Hasty were next sworn; but the evidence was almost the same as the above, as it is therefore unnecessary to publish it.

Dr. Nash sworn.—A messenger came for him from Bogart-town in great haste, stating that a man had been stabbed and was bleeding to death; on the afternoon of the 11th inst. He immediately started and found the man in Mr. Wilkin's blacksmith-shop, still bleeding. Supposed about one quart of blood had flowed from the wound. He stopped the bleeding and dressed the wound. Did not think there was much danger to be apprehended, provided the man kept still. Did not know the man; but afterwards learned his name was Cherry. The wound was inflicted by some blunt instrument. Could not tell how deep the cut was, as he did not deem it advisable to probe it.

Dr. Payne sworn.—He accompanied Dr. Nash on Sunday morning to see Cherry, and on examination found a cut of about an inch long; but as Dr. Nash observed we did not think it advisable to probe the wound in order to ascertain the depth. It could not have been deep, however; for if it had, the individual must have bled to death internally. The wound was inflicted immediately above the collar-bone. He thought there was no danger to be apprehended at present provided the man kept perfectly quiet and did not indulge in intemperance.

This concluded the evidence on the part of the prosecution, and after consultation the magistrate's concluded there was quite sufficient evidence to warrant a commitment, and McKinley was committed accordingly, to take his trial at the next Assizes in October.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It is with us distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—I saw, in your issue of the 27th ult., some remarks on the fact of the Express Train not taking up passengers at Newmarket; and well it may excite emotions of wonder in the minds of any one dispassionately considering the way that train is at present managed. One not versed in the refined schemes of Railroad tactics would, perhaps, imagine that in selecting the Stations at which this, to travellers, most important train should stop, some regard would be paid to those Depots situated in neighborhoods affording promise of the best support to the company. But no; other reasons of greater weight, but more difficult to divine, seem to influence the judgment of the Railway Magnates. Newmarket and Bradford are passed by, although two of the chief stations on the route, and the Express Train, forsooth, stops at King, Holland Landing and LeRoy—the first and third of these being, perhaps, the most inferior stations on the line, while Holland Landing merely gathers an adventitious importance as a passenger station from the fact that it is the only place to take the Express from King to LeRoy—it being a matter of constant occurrence here, that parties wishing to avail themselves of that train are forced to hire conveyances to the Landing at as great an expense, or more, than the whole legitimate fare; and it is well known that before the present arrangement, Newmarket was second to none south of Barrie in the number and nature of passengers arriving and departing—it being then, I believe, second only to Barrie on the whole road.

This is not as it should be: the Road is supported by the people whose interests, in such matters, should of right be consulted; and

doubtless will be when matters find their level. This inconvenience is, however, but of a piece with others already suffered by those depending on the Railroad. The boasted management of the Superintendent did not even suffice to convey to Toronto in the present very moderate quantity of way-freight, when the long expected traffic opened from Chicago and other western ports, and our own mode of business had to suffer from delays and increased rates—by their exclusive. Comment is needless on a whole of things displaying the management of the road in its true colors. This, however, may be attributable to incapacity; but as regards the present grievance that excess will hardly avail. The traveller may seek a reason, but his hard to say the motives which prompt him to action—they are difficult to divine.

Purchasers come parties interested in the road, and, albeit, having a voice in its management have acquired property in the vicinity of the chosen stations, the value of which property may be slightly enhanced by their apparently eccentric conduct in locating the Express Station.

Such indeed, to speak seriously, are charges openly made against those connected with the road, that in many such instances the interests of the road and country have been sacrificed to the private juggling propensities of those who hold the reins of power. So says the tongue of rumor; how true its import, those behind the scenes may best tell. The facts alone are patent to the public first, that the Stations at which the Express Train stops are far inferior in importance to those passed by. Secondly, that those connected with the Railway are deeply interested in the former and the reverse in the latter case; and the inference drawn therefrom strongly indicates the presence of a corrupt influence in the selection was made. It would seem that our Railway men, in many one instance, have made large strides in imitation of our more finished neighbors so far as regards Railway façades, in making the interest of the many subservient to the few.

Of one thing, however, the stockholders and public may rest assured, that the road will never be either profitable to the one or convenient to the other, until it is managed by men seeking to make it of public utility rather than a means of private aggrandizement.

I remain your obedient servant,

AN OUBREVEN.

Newmarket, Aug. 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—Having had the first Grist ground at the "Newmarket Steam Mills," lately erected by Dr. O. Ford, consisting of 40 bushels of Spring Wheat, I have great pleasure in stating that the quantity was as great, if not greater, than I have had from any mill in the country; while the quality is altogether of a superior article.

JARED LOYD.

Sir,—I had the second Grist ground at Dr. Ford's Steam Mills, and fully agree with the above statements of Mr. Lloyd.

S. ASHTON.

Whitchurch, Aug. 13, 1855.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

RUSSIAN LOSS ON THE 18TH.—A Russian official account of the loss sustained by the garrison of Sebastopol on the 17th and 18th of June, when the attacks were made upon the Malakoff Tower and the Redan, has found its way to this country; and we learn from it, with no small surprise, that the Russian loss on that occasion was very little less than that of the allies; whereas it usually happens when a serious assault on a fortified place is repulsed, that the loss of the assailants, who are necessarily fully exposed to fire is very much greater than that of the defenders, who fight under the protection of their works. Notwithstanding this advantage, the Russians, had no less than 797 officers and men killed, and 4797 wounded; numbers considerably exceeding the entire loss of the allied armies in the bloody battle of Inkermann! This loss must have been caused chiefly by the fire artillery which succeeded the repulse of the assaults; for neither the English nor the French troops attained any position from which their musketry fire could have been very effective.

THE DEATH OF SCHAMYL.—A Vienna letter of the 21st says—"Various reports are abroad here respecting the cause of Schamyl's death, with some assigns to natural causes, and others to violence in consequence of suspicious which have been lately entertained to the effect that he has been tampering with the Russians. It will still be fresh in the minds of your readers, that his son was a short time since, set at liberty by the Russians, and restored to his father in exchange for some noble ladies whom the Circassian chieftains had carried away, and condemned to a state of captivity. It has been hinted, and perhaps not altogether without reason, that the son, since his return, has exercised an influence upon his father, at the expense in some degree, of the patriotic feelings of the old Circassian chief.—Young Schamyl has been brought up from an early age in the principal military school of St Petersburg, and naturally must have imbibed notions somewhat in conformity with the feelings of those among whom he has passed his youth.

A party of men are now busily engaged in laying the rails on the Galt and Guelph Railway from the Station here, to Preston, when it is generally supposed the trains will run at once to that village. The opening of the railway to Preston will be a bright day for our ambitious neighbors. We have not the slightest doubts but that railway communication will greatly increase the business and importance of the place. This would have been much more felt, however, had the station been situated in a more central part of the village. As it is, the entrance of the "Iron Horse," into Preston cannot but be a source of pleasure, as it will after wards be of solid satisfaction to its inhabitants. We doubt not the event will be duly celebrated, and a few bottles of champagne broken on the occasion, when the Press of Galt and Guelph will no doubt be honored with an invitation to attend!—Galt Reformer.

GOT ENOUGH.—A friend of ours recently returned from a tour through northern and southern Illinois, confirms all the statements hitherto published of the vast grain crops now on the ground and being gathered in that country. Between St. Louis and Vincennes a great deal of wheat is rotting in the ground, for the want of labor or machinery to secure it. Our informant baled one well-to-do farmer near Carlyle station, who thought had a dozen plethoric stacks stood guard around his barn, seemed to have abandoned twenty or thirty acres of fine wheat, asked "Why in the world don't you harvest that grain?" "I-o-r-d," drawled out the farmer, looking towards the barn, "I-o-r-d," "I've got enough!"—Cin. Commercial.

POOR COIROAT!—Nothing for a very long while has given us so much amusement as the exhibition of the Government organs at the supposed discordancy in the ranks of the Opposition. How they have worked it up, to be sure! One would think, to read their laboured lucubrations, that every member of the Opposition was at deadly feud with all the rest, and that general determination existed all round to extinguish everybody. The Spectator discovers that Messrs. Mackenzie and Brown are fighting fiercely for the leadership; a fly-sheet of the Leader's at Ingersoll gravely announces that Mr. Sandfield McDonald has left the Opposition in disgust, and is about to "morgo himself among the supporters of the Ministry;" the Pilot boldly affirms that "the very fact of an important difference of opinion" between Messrs. Hartman and Brown "would of itself indicate that the government was in no imminent danger!"—and all these stores are diligently circulated in every shape and guise through the whole Government press, with the rejoicing assurance that the Opposition is rent in pieces beyond the possibility of remedy.

We are quite sure it will greatly rejoice our Ministerial brethren to learn that all their fears for the unity of the Opposition are entirely groundless—that the gentlemen specially referred to were never at any time cordially united than they are at this moment—and that so good an understanding as now prevails among leading Reformers and the Reform press, has not existed for many years past. True—a section of the party conceive that nothing short of a dissolution of the Union will secure justice to Upper Canada; and that they are honestly of that opinion is unquestionable; but let not the Ministerialists flatter themselves that because they go further than their confederates, they will refuse to unite cordially with them in seeking a more moderate remedy. The very frankness with which their differences have been proclaimed, shows that an honest desire for the public weal alone actuates them. Were they seeking merely personal ends, how readily might all variance have been smoothed down! Let, then, our friends of the ministerial wig-wag buckle on their armour, and look to their defence,—for assuredly they will find neither division nor wavering in the ranks of Upper Canada opposition, when the House meets in February.—Globe.

NON-SECTARIAN EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.—The last English mail contains an account of an important public meeting held in Edinburgh, for the purpose of getting a new education measure for Scotland passed. It was resolved by the meeting:—"That machinery for education in Scotland is not adapted to the present circumstances of the country; that Scotland is ripe for a measure establishing a system by which every child in the Kingdom may receive a sufficient education; and such a system should not be sectarian or exclusive—should not operate by means of Privy Council grants to different associations, should be national, and not denominational; should recognize the eligibility of the best qualified teachers without regard to sect or party, and should vest the management of schools the appointment and removal of school masters, the control over the expenditure, and the regulation of the branches of education to be taught in popularly elected local boards."

THREE THOUSAND CHINESE BEHEADED.—Canton, April 13.—Mandarin have let their own way in and around Canton, within a circle of 10 or 20 miles. Beyond this the rebels are as numerous and powerful as ever.—The Imperialists are executing a frightful number of unfortunates. Between 18th of March and 5th of April, no less than 3000 people have been beheaded in his place, to say nothing of judicial murders at Whampoa and elsewhere. Near Whampoa it is said there are two separate heaps of heads. The first was raised at the expense of imperialists when rebels had ascendancy there; the second pile is accumulating every day by the execution of rebels. No man's head is safe. An individual may have been absent some time from his native village; on his return the chances are that some kind friend denounces him to the mandarins for the sake of the reward. My belief is that a Chinaman would sell his best friend for four or five dollars.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—We have received St. John papers, by Favors and Gunnison's Expresses. An order was recently received from England for fifty artillerymen, serving in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to proceed to the Crimea. The requisite number was made up by volunteers a larger number offering than was ordered. The New Brunswicker has the following in regard to the trouble with the Foreign Legion, at Melville Island:—"It is to be regretted that Government ever undertook to raise recruits from among the outcasts in the United States, the very scum of all nations. If the honor of the British Flag depended upon such beings, we fear it would not long maintain its present proud position. The expense of these worthless hirelings will be more than they are worth—far more, indeed, than the best subjects at home could be enlisted for. We hope to see an end put to this mode of obtaining recruits. It is derogatory to the first nation in the world. The sons of Britain everywhere are willing to share in the danger and glories of the present contest with a barbarous power, and there is no need of subsidizing mercenary soldiers."

NEGRO GENTLEMEN AT PARIS.—From journals received by the "Baltic," we learn that a party of negroes, dressed in the newest style of fashion, have been observed at the Universal Exhibition, the Jardin d'Orléans, and other public places. These negro gentlemen are functionaries of the court of his Imperial Majesty, Faustin I., latter known as Souleouque. Among them are General Count Elox, senator, Grand Chancellor of the Empire, of Haiti; Viscount Elox, his son; Baron Simon, senator; and the Count de Val, senator. They are admitted to dine at the club dimer, and may be seen almost any evening smoking cigars and taking coffee on the flower-sprinkled terraces in front of the Cercle.

CHURCH REFORM.—The Methodist of Canada West, at their late meeting, made two important changes in their Church policy: they have consented to extend the period of a Minister's residence on a Circuit from two to five years, where a request to that effect emanates from a quarterly meeting of the Circuit. They also consent to admit an equal representation of clerical and lay members at the annual District Meetings of the Body.

RUSSIAN SPIES IN QUEBEC.—We would call the attention of the city authorities to the presence of a few suspicious individuals, who have made Quebec their residence for some weeks past. They are father and son, who are the peculiarities of Americans, but are Russians in tone and deportment. They have been feeding (and feeding largely) near Lamb's hotel, but have suddenly shifted their quarters to another ancient establishment.

We understand they have made almost superhuman efforts—as yet unsuccessful—to penetrate the Citadel for information. They have both a decided taste for sketching, and have already made accurate drawings from different parts of the city.

The father is tall, gaunt, and heavy mouthed. The Russian is positive. The father is a pretty boy rather, "all shaven and shorn," with the exception of a "bairy nothing" upon the upper lip.

We are not alarmists, but the public have been reading for themselves, any time these six months of the extraordinary success of the Russian spy system, and the extent to which it has been carried in both the French and English Camps at the Crimea. We are informed that the Commandant of the Garrison, ever watchful, has eyes on them, and we would strongly recommend the "strangers" to "mingle" before he detects them.—Quebec Gazette.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Quebec Chronicle learns "from undoubted authority, that it has been decided to send to Toronto, previous to 1st September next, such portions of the several classes of property, records, library, &c., connected with the two branches of the Legislature and the Public Departments as can be sent without interfering with the public business of the country; and as there is no sufficient place in Toronto for the reception of the present number of books, much less for those about to arrive from Europe, it is considered expedient to limit, for the present year, the number to be removed, to the Records of Parliament, and books of Parliamentary reference, and that the remainder be deposited in the Chateau Building, and left in charge of one of the librarians; that the proper officers of the Legislative Council and Assembly be prepared to have packed up and forwarded all public property under their charge at order, and that the heads of the several departments be instructed to take steps to have such portion of their furniture, &c., as can be removed without interfering with the business of their respective offices, ready for packing, that the clerks of the Legislative Council and Assembly as well as the Heads of Public Departments, cause to be prepared and transmitted to the Board of Public Works, a schedule giving the names of all officers and employes in each Department to be removed, their salaries and the number of adults, children and servants directly comprising the family of each, in order that a general table be prepared for the allowance to be made to each for all cost of removal." The foregoing sentence is long and wearisome; but half an hour or so will master it.

ROSS AND MACNAB'S METHODISTS BAIT.—In order to split up the Methodist Episcopal a \$2,000 bait was offered them, last May—but Rosses and Reynobles have failed.—Elder James Richardson, who on many occasions has stood up so boldly for religious freedom, moved to reject the bait, and was nobly supported by Messrs. J. B. Richardson, Cramer and Webster. His motion carried.—Examiner.

SIXTEEN OF WAR.—The British ship Red Jacket, with the Aus railian mails for England, put into Rio Janeiro on the 19th of June for supplies. She had three hundred passengers and three million dollars in gold, making five million of gold shipped from Australia for England within thirty days.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Lebanon.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, August 15.
The Cunard steamer "Lebanon," from Liverpool, with dates to July 31st, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning. She brings 30 passengers.

There is no news of importance from the seat of war.

The Germanic relations continued unsatisfactory.

The steamship "America" arrived out on the 30th. The "Hermann" on the 31st. Since the sailing of the "Baltic" nothing has occurred to alter the position of affairs, and this lack of news, together with the exceedingly unsatisfactory condition of the Austrian, Prussian and Germanic relations with the Western Powers gave a dull and heavy tone to everything.

The latest despatches from the Crimea are to the 27th, and announces nothing new.

At Liverpool the only excitement is that created by the Angel Gabriel, Mr. Orr, who had turned up there in the street preaching line, and created some disturbance.

FURTHER BY THE LEBANON.

The London News announces the arrival in that city General Count Zamogsky, a distinguished Pole, who came by special invitation of the government. It is supposed that the visit has reference to the affairs of Poland, which just now are under discussion in Ministerial circles.

Dissatisfaction in the Italian states has become so prevalent that Austria had taken alarm, and was about proposing measures of reconciliation, and it was announced at Vienna that the central confederations were about to be convoked at the Lombard kingdoms.

At Genoa, on July 24th, the authorities took possession of the females content, and on the next day were to appropriate the works.

Unfriendly relations existed between the Neapolitan and British governments. The English Minister of Foreign Affairs recently applied for permission to export grain to the Crimea; but although the country is glutted with that commodity, in consequence of the non-exportation decrees, the Minister refused, in implausible terms.

LIVERPOOL, July 30, Monday Evening.—There has been very little change in Breadstuffs since Friday, and the continued favorable weather has the effect of keeping the trade in wheat and flour very low. Corn in small demand. Beef and Pork unchanged.

NEWMARKET MARKET, 17th.
Newmarket, August 17th, 1855.
Our Millers are paying from 7s. a 7d to for new wheat; but as yet very little has been offered. Flour still keeps the one price, 47s 6d per bushel. Beef and Mutton range about 6s 6d per bushel and Veal and Pork 4d. Butter 10s 4d to 10s 10d; Bread 11d per loaf. After this we shall endeavor to give the prices paid for different kinds of grain by each miller in this neighborhood.

THE NEW ERA

Newmarket, Friday, Aug. 17th, 1855.

LOCAL MATTER

"Vindex" is very lonely this time; we shall endeavor to publish his article next week.

Sharon Illumination takes place on the 1st inst., and Tea will be served next day at one o'clock p. m. See advertisement.

The road "overcoats," although late in getting about it, are now doing the public good service by widening the roads, repaving the sidewalks, &c. The whole place now wears a more tidy appearance.

We are glad to perceive that Mr. Sullivan's new Grist Mill is progressing finely. The first story—stone work—is now nearly completed, and the Carpenters are busy with their part of the work. We understand it is intended to have the Mill in full operation by the first of January next.

By a By-Law passed at a late session of the Municipal Council of Whitechurch, and a proclamation of the Reeve, any dog found running at large unmuzzled, in this Township, is liable to be killed, and the owner fined as high as five shillings.

The servant girl of R. H. Smith, Esq., was charged, yesterday, before Eli Gorman, Esq., with attempting to poison Mr. Smith and family, by putting Cobalt—a certain kind of fly-poison—in the tea-pot. Most of the family are very ill. The investigation is going on as we go to press. Full particulars next week.

We direct attention to the Sale of Town Lots, advertised elsewhere to take place at Wakefield, Coates & Co., on the 27th inst. Persons desirous of securing a freehold property in Newmarket had better attend this sale, as land is increasing in value very fast in this neighborhood at present.

Started, On the 16th, by the Rev J. Caswell, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. White, of Indianapolis, Indiana, to Miss Leavin Pearson, daughter of Mr. Samuel Pearson, of Newmarket.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sharon Illumination AND WORSHIP, will take place on the Evening of the 31st of August, at Seven o'clock; and worship next day at 11 o'clock a. m.

TEA at half past ONE in the afternoon. We have not given an invitation, Nor extend abroad a call; We only name our inclination—To do justice to our all.

Our little grounds we cannot number, Unknown, they may be less or more, Sometimes above, sometimes under, As often they have been before.

We are not wise in revelation, Nor wonder we to others show; We only are an invitation, Of what we do intend to do.

For we are much in want of teaching, And wiser men may find us so; But if we could we would be preaching, Every little thing we know.

DAVID WILSON, Sharon, Aug. 16th, 1855.

NEW STORE!

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the people of Newmarket and surrounding country, that he has lately opened a new

Dry Goods, Grocery and Provision Store in one of the best buildings lately erected by Mr. Joseph Wood, next door to the New Era Office. And as his goods have been purchased in the best markets for cash, he feels confident that both quality and price will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call. For Cash, these Goods will be sold remarkably low.

HUGH BAIN, Newmarket, Aug. 16, 1855.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, No. 36, Front Street, Toronto, Opposite the City Hall.

Kept by DAVID KLEIN.

STABLE and Sleek to accommodate travellers. Meals ready at all hours. This house is comfortably furnished in the latest style.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Wm. Sullivan, will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

JAMES SULLIVAN, JOHN SULLIVAN, Pickering.

WILLIAM WALLIS, Newmarket.

Newmarket, Aug. 16th, 1855.

Township of East Gwillimbury.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned parties have taken out Licenses in this Township, for the current year:

TAVERN LICENSES, Union Street—Wm. Dale.

Queen Street—James Wilson, James Cavignoli, James Hamilton, John Fitzpatrick.

SHOP LICENSES—NONE.

AUCTIONEER LICENSES—NONE.

No Licenses have yet been granted for Holland Landing or Queensville; and parties selling in those places are liable to prosecution.

HENRY D. STILES, Receiver E. G. East Gwillimbury, Aug. 14, 1855.

NOTICE

Herby Given, that as my wife Sarah Deloo Wright has left my board and lodgings, I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by her after this date.

EDWARD WRIGHT, Queensville, Aug. 13th, 1855.

To Merchants and Farmers!

New Steam Grist Mill!

THE subscriber respectfully announces that his new STEAM GRIST MILL, lately erected in this place is now in thorough working order, and is prepared to do

Merchant or Custom Grinding, to the shortest notice, in a manner not to be surpassed in Western Canada.

And as this mill is capable of grinding about 40 bushels per hour, persons bringing Grists from a distance may, ordinarily, have it floured to take leave with them.

O. FORD, Proprietor, Newmarket, Aug. 2nd, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale part Lots of No. 15th in the 4th con. and part of No. 23 in the 5th con. of the Township of King, belonging to the estate of the late Jacob Tool, consisting of about 60 acres altogether. On the 40 acres on Lot No. 23 there is erected a good

Frame House, Egan Barn, and other out-buildings; the other 40 acres are under good cultivation. These lots will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. The property is beautifully situated adjoining the

VILLAGE OF KETTERBY, With the Ketterby road passing between the Lots. Terms easy. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

JOHN ALAN, JOHN WEBB, Executors, Or to CATHARINE TOOL, Executrix, on the premises, King, Aug. 10th, 1855.

Flooring! Flooring!

THE subscribers having, at great expense, built one of the latest improved

PLANEING MACHINES, capable of planing 10,000 per day, are now prepared to dress lumber as well as as cheap as any other establishment in Canada. Having the advantage of building their own machinery, and one of the firm having had nearly 14 years experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they

Cannot be Beaten by any Shop in the western province. They keep constantly on hand

BEVEL WEATHERBOARDS. These Boards are much superior to any other, as the lower edge is as thick as a common weather-board, while it is but one quarter of an inch at the top, which gives the nail more hold and the more power to warp it. The boards are dressed with great care and exactness. Millwright Planing of all kinds, done in the best manner. Having one of the most improved Engine Lathes, they are prepared to do all kinds of

IRON AND WOOD TURNING. On the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of SCROLL SAWING done in such a manner that for ordinary work it will be smooth enough for painting upon. A quantity of Stained Flooring for sale.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO., Newmarket, August 9, 1855.

NEWMARKET County Grammar School!

THE Summer Term will commence on Monday, August 13th, on which day a general attendance of Pupils is expected.

S. ARTHUR MARLING, B. A. Principal, Newmarket, July 27th, 1855.

To Lease,

FOR a term of Seven Years from the 1st of April next, Lot No. 25, in the 2nd con. of Whitechurch now occupied by John GUNWILL.

Apply to WILLIAM ROE, Esq., Newmarket, or to Rev. WILLIAM RITCHIE, Sole Trustee—Georgina.

Newmarket, July 25th, 1855.

TORONTO AUCTION MART, King Street East.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.

Messrs. Wakefield, Coates and Co., ARE instructed to sell, by auction, at their rooms, on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22ND, All the un-let LOTS on Oak, Eagle, and Andrew streets, in the Village of Newmarket.

Being part of the Estate of W. A. Clark. The Lots on Eagle and Andrew streets will be offered, either singly, or two Lots on Eagle and two on Andrew streets, which will give a frontage (on both streets) of 160 feet, by 230 feet in depth.

The Lots on Oak street will be sold either one or more, to suit intending purchasers.

SALE AT TWELVE O'CLOCK. Plans of the Property may be seen, and all further particulars and terms of sale may be had known, on application to the Auctioneers, or at the Office of the Assignees, Western Assurance Buildings, corner of Church and Catherine Streets. Also plans are in the principal stores and hotels at Newmarket.

ROBT. JAMES, JR., WM. McMASTER, JAMES MITCHELL, Assignees, Toronto, July 25, 1855.

THE GENUINE BRIGGS' COSMETIC,

FOR Preserving the HUMAN HAIR, and for Removing DANDRUFF AND SCURF, And all diseases, such as Ring Worm, Tetter and Scrofula. It prevents the Hair from Falling Off, in all cases.

Sold only in Newmarket, by E. HUGHES. Prepared by Briggs & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Price—One Dollar per Bottle. Newmarket, Aug. 2, 1855.

NEW FOUNDRY, NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber having lately established an Iron Foundry in this place, is now prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, either in Casting any kind of

Machinery for Mill Gearing, Or putting up STEAM ENGINES, on the shortest notice.

STEAM ENGINES, And all manner of Millwright Work, done to order. Cash paid for old Iron.

THOS. McPHERSON, Newmarket, July 25, 1855.

To Carpenters and Millwrights,

WANTED, a number of Carpenters and Millwrights, to whom constant employment will be given.

THOS. McPHERSON, Newmarket, July 25, 1855.

F. F. Passmore, P. L. S. Office—Yonge Street, HOLLAND LANDING, Holland Landing, July 19, 1855.

Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods! Protection from Lightning.

HAVING been appointed by Messrs. Wilson, Paton & Co., manufacturers of Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods of Toronto, as Agents for the sale of the said Rods, the subscriber is now prepared to put up the same on the shortest notice, and at less than Toronto prices.

Orders left at this Office, or addressed to the subscriber, Markham Village, will receive prompt attention.

J. JOHNSON, Markham, July 6, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale that well known and convenient Public House,

MOORE'S HOTEL, Situated in the Township of North Gwillimbury, on the main road half-way between the Villages of Holland Landing and Sutton,

With from one to twenty acres of Land, as may be agreed upon. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years; or good timber land in the neighborhood, will be taken in part payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

If the above property is not sold before the first of January next, it will be TO LET, for the year 1856.

H. MOORE, North Gwillimbury, July 23, 1855.

BY order of the Executors, will be sold on reasonable terms, the Estate of the late PATRICK SURRICK, deceased, of the South East Quarter of Lot No. 25, in the 3rd concession of the Township of King, comprising

FIFTY ACRES Of excellent Land—35 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A never failing stream runs across the Lot.

Terms Liberal—only one-fourth of the purchase money required down.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For particulars apply to THOMAS L. HEACOCK, east side of Yonge St. Lot No. 88, or to Jacob Wells, Aurora. If by letter address (post-paid) to Aurora P. O. This Farm is situated within 3 miles of the Aurora Station.

Yonge Street, July 27, 1855.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE subscriber will pay the HIGHEST PRICE in CASH, for WOOL, delivered at the Newmarket Station.

J. W. MARSDEN, Newmarket, June 1, 1855.

STRAYED.

CAME upon the premises of the subscriber, about the last of May, an old Black Horse, switch tail. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the animal away.

CHAS. BARTROP, Albion Hotel, Holland Landing, July 11, 1855.

MRS. E. M. HALL.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Newmarket, and surrounding country, that she intends to carry on the Millinery and Dress Making in all its branches. Mrs. E. M. H. will be found at the rooms formerly occupied by the Malloy's, in Sullivan's House.

Horses for Sale!

SEVERAL superior HORSES for sale, on the most reasonable terms. These are adapted for carriage, stage, saddle, or general Farm purposes. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at the Mansion House.

C. P. REID, Sharon, June 5, 1855.

NEW YORK GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT, CHOICE lot of TEAS, of superior quality, which are highly spoken of by those who have given them a trial.

TOBACCOES, SUGAR, CHOCOLATE, Golden Syrup, Oils, Paints, Fancy Goods, Paper Hangings, Window-Blinds, Fur, Wool, Leghorn, Tuscan and

PANAMA HATS, Cloth Caps, Satchels, Water-Proof Bags, the New York FASHIONABLE HATS, and a large assortment of Ladies', Gents', Misses and Boys'

BOOTS AND SHOES Together with a general Assortment of American HARDWARE; Carpenters and Frames

TOOLS! From the most celebrated manufactory in Massachusetts; all of which are offered at the lowest cash prices—even below Toronto prices.

D. SUTHERLAND, Newmarket, June 14, 1855.

WANTED,

A SMART active Lad, about 16 or 17 years of age, as an apprentice to the Blacksmithing Business. Apply to the subscriber at Bogart-town.

J. S. WILKIN, Bogart-town, July 18, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of

IRON TURNING AND DRILLING, On the shortest notice. Also Wood Turning of every description. All kinds Threshing Machine work done with neatness and despatch. A large quantity of

Wagon and Buggy Hubs, On hand, for sale. Wagon-makers would do well to call and see them.

WANTED—A good Wood Turner; also, an Apprentice.

GEORGE LLOYD, Aurora, July 19, 1855.

Bricks! Bricks!

THE Subscriber has now on hand several thousands of BRICKS, ready for sale, at his kiln, Newmarket. Cheap for cash.

GEORGE DOTHWAITE, Newmarket, July 19, 1855.

CLOTHING !!

THE Subscriber having engaged extensively in the above business, is now prepared to execute orders in all branches of the business. A large quantity of

Coats, Pantaloon and Vests, Will be constantly kept on hand, of different sizes and qualities.

D. SUTHERLAND, Water Street, Newmarket, March 22, 1855.

Spring and Summer Circular.

Miss Ellen Maguire

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Ladies of Newmarket and surrounding country, that she has just received a large and splendid stock of

Millinery and Silk Capes, Of the latest styles and fashions, from 12s 6d up to 40s.

Bonnets, Artificial Flowers, &c. In great variety, kept constantly on hand. Dresses made to order. Work exchanged, if not approved. Patterns will be sold.

Newmarket, April 20, 1855.

NEWMARKET.

INVITES attention to his stock of GOODS imported direct from the

British and American Manufacturers, Which, for extent and variety, is not equalled North of Toronto. Among which will be found a full assortment of

DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS, Cottons, Linens, Broad Cloths, Castles, Tweeds, Doekins, Gloves and Hosiery.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS, Of the latest New York Style, for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children.

HATS AND CAPS,

Of the most fashionable make. Ready-Made Clothing, Adapted to the season—manufactured by experienced workmen, from the best materials. Clothes made to order, in all the different styles now worn, and in all cases a perfect fit is warranted or no sale.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS. This Department, under the superintendence of an experienced Milliner, will be found complete with all that is new and desirable in Silk, Satin, Crapes, Tulle, Straw and Fancy Bonnets, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Magillies, Capes, &c. Millinery made to order in the best manner and on the shortest notice.

CARPETING.

A variety of handsome patterns and extremely low in price.

Rochester Tools,

File's and Sawyers' Mill and Mulley Saws, circular teeth cross cut saws, Carpenters Boring Machines, Blacksmiths' Drills, American cut Nails, Carriage Springs, Bar Iron, Steel, &c.

TEAS AND GROCERIES. Fine flavored, fresh, and fragrant TEAS, decidedly the best article for the money to be found in the neighborhood. Try the Half-Dollar Tea, and you are sure to be pleased.

Willow Ware, Paper Hangings, Patent Scythes, and Smiths, Cotton Yarn, and carpet Warp.

In fact the assortment is so complete that all can be suited with something. Call and examine the Goods, see the prices and judge for yourselves.

ROBERT H. SMITH, Newmarket, June 22, 1855.

Don't Read This,

And then throw down the paper and forget all about it.

THOMAS NIXON

HAS now on hand a considerable amount of food for

MIND AND BODY. That for the mind consists of choice reading matter—selected by himself with care, and is offered to the public at publishers prices.

The food for the body, which he offers, is composed of—

Bacon, Hams, Fish, Cheese, Dried Apples, Prunes, Teas, Coffee, Spices, &c.; all of which, having been purchased with cash, T. N. will sell at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser.

Give him a trial and settle the fact for yourselves.

Do you Desire to Save Money? THEN purchase your Groceries, Tobacco, China, Tea, Delph, Glass-ware, Nails, Books, Stationery and Patent Medicines, at

T. NIXON'S, Opposite Hewitt's Hotel.

Thomas Nixon HAS on hand, in addition to those heretofore advertised, the following BOOKS—

Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers, 2 vols. Twelve years a Slave. The American Farmer. Life of Horace Greely. Minnie Herman. Household scenes for home circle Colonies of Australia. Life of W. H. Seward. American Agitation and Reformers. History of the Insurrection in China. Incidents and narratives in a Pastor's Life. Ruth Hall, by Fanny Fern. The Master minds of

Monarchs of English Martyrs. Our Parish. Cummings' Scripture Reading—Leviticus. Pride and Prejudice. Daniel Boone and the Hunters of Kentucky. The Teacher and the parent. The Lamp Lighter. Poetical Works of Pope, Gray, Collins, Parrell, Watson, Green and Herbert. Pearl Fishing, choice English Biography. The War or voices from the ranks, only 4d. Nouvelles of the Musicians. Smith's History of Greece. Self-Sisters or the Russia of To-day, only 6d. The Old House by the River. Good's Book of Nature. Neighbors of Russia and History of the present war. Battles of the Crimea. Twice told tales. Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern. The Slave of the Lamp. Curiousities of Literature. Earnest Christianity, by Copley. Grace. Self-Sisters or the Russia of To-day, only 6d. The Old House by the River. Good's Book of Nature. Neighbors of Russia and History of the present war. Battles of the Crimea. Twice told tales. Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern. The Slave of the Lamp. Curiousities of Literature. Earnest Christianity, by Copley. Grace.

Family Bibles, a large supply of Stationery, Blank Account Books, Music, Music Books, and a variety of Fancy Articles. The National School Books offered, as usual, to merchants, at publishers wholesale prices.

BOOK BINDING, In all its forms, done on the shortest notice, and at very low prices.

THOMAS NIXON is now prepared to insure buildings against loss by Fire, in either the "Beacon" company of London (England,) or the "Western" of Toronto.

The Subscriber is now prepared to pay the highest price in CASH, for all kinds of Farm Produce.

THOMAS NIXON, Newmarket, May 11, 1855.

For Sale.

A TAVERN STAND IN AURORA, BELONGING to the Estate of the late JAMES BOSANQU, now occupied by David McLeod, comprising One Third of an Acre of Land, with the Tavern, Driving House, &c.

Thereon. The House is well fitted up and commodious, with extensive Driving House, Stabling, &c., and is obligingly situated for business.

Terms Liberal. Apply to ALICE BOSANQU, Administratrix, or to W. MOSLEY, Land Agent, Conveyancer, &c. Aurora, 27th June, 1855.

North Richardson,

CONVEYANCER, LAND AGENT, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.

Office—Old Stand, Prospect Street. Newmarket, 1855.

MANSION HOUSE, SHARON,

KEPT BY James M. Wilson.

THIS Establishment has been lately painted and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good sheds and stabling.

Sharon, June 4, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to contract for Buildings. Having had experience in Toronto in some of the best shops, is able to do work in the Neatest Style—having constantly on hand all sorts of Joiner's Work

Doors, Sash, Window-blinds, Mouldings of any size, Pan Lights, Trusses, &c. &c. made to Order, and all work Warranted.

SHOP—Late Playter's tavern, Yonge-street. All orders pre-paid, punctually attended to.

JOHN RANKIN, Builder. Aurora, March 8, 1855.

SPRING GOODS!

JUST Received and now Open for inspection, a very Large and choice lot of DRY GOODS, of entirely new Styles and fabrics, consisting in part of Coburgs, Alpaca, Circassian Cloth, Printed Muslin, Muslin d'Alene, French d'Alene, Sewed Muslin Robes, Check, Shot and Black Gingham, Dory Dress, Prints, Lace & Edging, Book, Medium and Check Muslin, Straw and Tussan Bonnets, Ribbons, Gingham and Fringes, Black and colored Morcas, Danasaks, Cashmere, Paisley and Indian Shawls, Black Cloths, Cashmere, Doekins, Fanny Scotch Tweeds, Gambroons, Drills, Russell Cord, Coating, Lustre, &c., &c.

And a large quantity of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, Of Good MATERIAL and Workmanship.

SALE, In all its branches, executed in the best style and with the least possible delay.

To which is added a choice assortment of Groceries, Crockery, China, Glass-ware, and Shelf Hardware.

All the above Stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms; and will positively be sold at the lowest prices, and no haggling.

D. SUTHERLAND, Newmarket, March 29, 1855.

Just Received,

FRESH Young Hyson and other TEAS, fresh GROCERIES of every kind, and a fresh supply of the

"PRAIRIE BLOSSOM" Brand of Honey-Dew Tobacco, in 3d per lb. Thomas Brown & Co., Grocers and Dealers in Wines, &c., 47 Yonge Street, Third House North of King Street.

Toronto, May 26, 1855.

ANGUS McINTOSH,

Accountant, Broker, Conveyancer, GENERAL COMMISSION, LAND, AND Division Court Agent, 16-17 HOLLAND LANDING, C. W.

Sale of Eligible Building Lots in Newmarket.

